TELEPHONES.

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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

Silence is deep as eternity, speech is shallow as time.

Let the City Sprinkle Its Streets.

A little further investigation into the cost of providing the city streets with an adequate sprinkling service tends to confirm our opinion that such provision would be much less expensive than some of the city councilmen have been led to

Mr. S. H. Cottrell, the head of the private concern which waters certain of the city streets at the expense of the people who live on them, informed The Times Dispatch that four wagons can cover seventy-five blocks a day. With this as a definite starting point, let us attempt to discover how many wagons it would require to give the city proper sprinkling and how much it would cost to run

As we pointed out yesterday, the daily sprinkling of every block in the city is in no sense to be asked for. Watering is indispensable only on those streets where constant use keeps the dust continually flying. Take forty blocks of Main Street, and twenty blocks each of Cary, Franklin, Grace, Broad, Marshall and Clay Streets. Add the cross streets between Cary and Clay Streets for twenty blocks. Add seventy blocks for good measure. This gives us an area of 350 blocks, which, if systematically watered, would make Richmond probably one of the best sprinkled cities in

A water wagon holds some six hundred gallons. One and a half tanks full, or nine hundred gallons, will water one blook thoroughly in the warmest and dustiest weather. One thousand gallons costs the Cottrell Company three cents, which fixes the expense for water at less than three cents per block. On the basis of four wagons for seventy-five blocks, it is evident that one wagen can nineteen blocks a day. Allowing \$50 monthsly as a fair estimate for the hire of a driver and the keep of two horses, and twenty-five as the number of working days in the month, we find that each wagon costs \$2 a day to run. Add to this 19,000 gallons of water at three cents per thousand, and we get \$2.57 as the total daily cost of operation

per wagon. Now, if each wagon can sprinkle nineteen blocks a day, eighteen wagons can sprinkle, approximately, 350 blocks a day. Allowing twenty wagons, at an operating cost of \$2.57 each, we arrive at a total daily cost for covering the area under consideration of \$51.40. Figuring on twenty-five days in the month, and six months in the year, we get a

This figure, it will be seen, does not include the interest on money actually invested in horses and wagons, or any allowance for wear and tear; but it appears to be reasonably inclusive in other respects. Its estimate of blocks to be watered and of days on which the service is necessary seems to be liberal. is obvious, the city can supply to itseif practicully without charge. Yet our figure is in sharp contrast with that mentioned in this connection by some of the councilmen. A city can well afford to expend \$8,000 or \$16,50) for public comfort and health, where \$20,000 to \$100,000 would be much more problematical.

Let the city buy the twenty serviceable water wagons now owned by the Cottrell Company and operate them on its own

Let the city furnish free water to the Virginia Passenger and Power Company and compel it to water systematically all the streets operated by its lines.

Let the whole matter be taken up and acted upon now-at once. If Richmond is to become one of the best watered cities in the country, instead of one of the worst, the present is precisely the moment to get the new order of things under way.

A Noble Mission.

One of the most significant acts of the dethodist General Conference in session at Birmingham was the adoption of a measure increasing the assessment for educational work from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per annum, with the distinct purpose of devoting \$20,000 to the education of negro preachers and teachers.

It shows first of all, and most significant of all, that the Southern people are earnestly desirous of helping the negro to improve his condition. Each and every Southern State has for years provided public schools for the education of negro children and the bulk of the money to pay for the cost has come out of the pockets of the whites. But it is a matter of supreme importance that negro adults, as well as negro children shall have instruction from the best teachers, and the most influential negroes in any community are the pastors of churches. They set in the standard of morels for the race. The great body of negro men and women are church mem-

bers, and they are very regular in their attendance upon church worship. They look to the preacher for guidance and his example is more powerful than his precepts. If the preacher be a righteous man, if he be thoroughly moral and upright in his daily walk and conversation, he is a power for good. If he be otherwise, he is a power for evil.

The white churches of the South cannot reach the negro directly. Negroes and whites do not worship together. The negroes themselves demand churches of their own and preachers of their own color. That being the case the missionary work of the white churches among the negroes must be carried on through negro agents, and the best work that the white church can do is to train negro preachers. The money which the Moth-odist Church will spend in this direction could not be employed more profitably to the negro race.

Ploclamation for Cleanliness.

Mayor Cutchin, of Roanoke, recently issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas the health of the city de-pends that every precaution be taken to prevent disease, and recognizing the great value of and necesity for cleanly premises in the city, I deem it timely and proper to set aside a day to be known as 'cleaning-up day,' and I do 'n as 'cleaning-up day,' and I do designate Thursday, May 17th, as nunicipal cleaning day, and most carnest ly request every citizen to ald in mak-ling Ronnoke the cleanest city in the land.
"Let every householder see to it that

"Let every nousenouncer see to it that backyards are cleaned of all rubbish, garbage, ashes, etc., burning such things as can be burned, removing everything objectionable where it can be done, and suc.. as are unable to have it done will he assisted by city forces."

We congratulate Mayor Cutchin upon us timely proclamation, we congratulate Roanoke city upon its desire and determination to be clean and healthful, and we commend the example to all cities and towns of the Old Dominion. Public cleanliness means public decency and public health. Cleanliness is also a means of grace. Cleanliness is next to godilfiess. Cleanliness promotes good morals. Mayor Cutchin recognizes how that in addition to the work of the authorities each and every householder must attend to his own premises. The streets of an ancient city were kept clean by the law which required each and every householder to sweep before his own door, but it is more important to keep the back premises clean. It is in the backyards that filth accumulates and will continue to accumulate and make trouble unless care is taken to get rid of the accumulation from day to day. At this season of the year overy householder should look well after the tack premises, clean up thoroughly and give a generous sprinkling of lime or some other disinfectant. It will cost something to do this, but it will not cost as much as a case of fever. Let Roanoke and Richmond and all other cities of Virginia keep themselves clean and healthful by having every householder sweep in the rear of his house. The municipality should attend to the sweeping at the front door

Dr. Stratton's Confession.

Dr. Stratton's Contession.

There was in a city a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man:
And there was a widow in that city; and she came unto him, saying, Avenge me of mine adversary.

And he would not for a while; but afterward he said within himself: Though I fear not God, nor regard man, yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me.—Luke, 18.

Apparently Dr. Stratton has as fine a

Apparently Dr. Stratton has as fine scorn for modern preventive medicine as the unjust judge has for God or man. But the judge only disregarded a whlow's plea for justice. Dr. Stratton, however, deliberately pepetrated a fraud on the city bacteriologist-and thereby sought to set at liberty a patient of whom Dr. Levy declared that his analysis showed that "the bugs were still working in her throat and she could spread the disease wherever she goes."

But suppose the patient discharged upon this fraudulent examination had spread disease and death, who would have been blamed? Would Dr. Stratton have then acknowledged his part in the trick-and would he then have explained that Dr. It includes a charge for water, which, it | Levy's diagnosis was based on a falso premise? Or would the city department of bacteriology have been condemned as incompetent?

The citizens of Richmond pay taxes to support the department of bacteriology because they desire the protection of the public from contagious diseases. And this department does protect-let that be remembered. Shall this protection be destroyed, and shall this department's use fulness be impaired because Dr. Strattor or any one else attempts to drive hi pinion directly against the certainties of medicine? From every standpoint the whole affair is a pitiful and sorry spectacle-and it strongly suggests the doub of Dr. Stratton's fitness for the office he is now occupying

What is Democracy.

What is Democracy.

If there was ever need for pure and true Democracy it is now.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

But what is pure and true Democracy?

By what marks do you recognize it? where shall it be searched for? How shall we your true love know from another one?—New York Sun.

Some one has wisely said that all great nations seem to be instinctively Democratic. As the Sun is great, we cite it, for reply, to its own instincts,

Capturing Conventions.

"For many years Atlanta led all the Southern cities in the matter of securing large conventions, but Richmond is now a successful competitor in that line," said John F. Hastings, a Baltimore travening

eran rounion, and no end of muniler bodies."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

See what a reputation we have! But the shameful confession must be made that we have no suitable hall. rious proposition for the people of Righmond to consider. The conventions are coming. How are we going to entertain

Southern Patriotism.

Greetings to the North Carolina So-

ciety of Richmond. Many of Richmond's leading citizens are natives of the Old North State and while they are now thoroughly identified with Richmond's interests and are laboring with the natives in the upbuilding of the city, they have lost none of their affection for the mother State, and that common sentiment naturally binds them together in close relationship. Richmond is justly proud of her adopted sons from Morth Carolina, and respects them all the more because they have filled plety.

There is a lesson here for our friends at the North. These sons of North Carolina love not Virginia less, because they love their native State more.

The love of the Southerner for his native State is as truly an instinct as his love for the woman that gave him birth. It is greater than his love for any other State and greater than his love for the nation. But it is that very sentiment which makes them loyal Americans.

The San Francisco earthquake wrough miraculous cures among residents who for years have been confined to the bed of affliction. In one case a paralytic who had been bed-ridden for fifteen years, was so shaken up by the quake that he arose and walked and has been walking ever since, and singing the praises of the shake-up.

That recalls to our mind an incident of years ago in one of the Virginia cities. An old woman was afflicted with rheumatism and had not been able to walk for a long time. But one night a fire broke out in the adjoining house, and she was so badly frightened that she jumped out of bed and ran down-stairs and from that time her affliction gradually disappeared. The amusing part of the story was the moral which the local resec," said he, as well as we can recall his language, 'that fright is sometimes a panacea for rheumatism."

Since it has been shown that the throat of Dr. Straton contains unmistakable diphtheria bacilli, we sugest that the Health Department subject him to the usual quarantine. If this would interfere too seriously with his duties as city physician, there is some reason to believe that his resignation would be accepted.

A letter directed to "Heaven, Washington, D. C.," was promptly delivered to Congress. This was an obvious mistake. Congress is unquestionably was just now, and war, as Sherman figured the thing out, is-not heaven.

But suppose, Dr. Stratton, that the woman had had diphtheria in a contagious form, and the result of your little ruse had been to turn her loose upon an unsuspecting and defenseless public?

Some day, perhaps, the United States Senate will become as orderly, unimpassioned and decorous as the Rusian

Rumor has it that "Won't You Go Home, Joe Bailey" is enjoying renewed popularity in White House circles.

The Health Department point of view appears to substantiate the old maxim that there are tricks in every trade.

The end of the rate bill is now in sight, they say. But for goodness sake, is it the right end?

Dr. Stratton apparently felt that all swabs looked allke to Dr. Levy Some language is also being exchanged

It appears that some one in Washing-

ton has been running a lye-factory.

The rolling vote gathers no boss,

23, Dr. Stratton.

These be tricky days we live in,

A burnt inmate fears his Williams,

MISSIONARY WOMEN ELECT NEW OFFICERS

Danville is Selected As the Next Place of Meet-

ing. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PETERSBURG, VA., May 18,-The con ention of the Woman's Home Mission Society of the Virginia Conference, which has been in session for the past three days at Market Street Methodist Church,

adjourned this evening. The following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. W. J. Young; First, Sec. and Third Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. T.

President, Mrs. W. J. Young; First, Secand Third Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. T. Mastin, Mrs. W. J. Maybee and Mrs. R. B. Scott, all of whom are from Richmond; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. N. Moorman, of Lynchburg; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. E. Wall, Farmwille; Superintendent of Literature and Press Work, Mrs. Minetree Folkes, Richmond; Superintendent of Supplies, Mrs. W. T. Richeson, Richmond.

Danville was selected as next year's place of meeting.

The address of Rev. J. B. Winn, pastor of Washington Street Church, on Home Missionis in Virginia, was heard to-night with great interest and highly complimented. Dr. Winn emphasized the need of men in the mission field, the necessity for higher salaries and the importance of increasing facilities for Spirtual education. ual education.

LUMBER Largest Stock.
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Quick Deliveries. Woodward & Son, 320 S. 9th St.

TELLS BY

"I can tell by my little ones' sleep when a cold is coming on" said a mother when speaking of the advance symptoms of colds in children. "They toss about, are restless, their breathing is heavy and there are symptoms of night sweats. The next morning I start with Scott's Emulsion. The chances are that in a day or two they are all over it. Their rest is again peaceful and the breathing normal."

Here's a suggestion for all mothers. Scott's Emulsion always has been almost magical in its action when used as the ounce of prevention. Nothing seems to overcome child weakness quite so effectively and quickly as Scott's Emulsion.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York,

Rhymes for To-Day

The Song of the Swab. W ITH fingers agile and deft
Removing his vest and coat The city physician took up the position

position
Approved for swabbing one's throat.
Sick? Sick? Sick?
No, as well as a frisky cob!
He was merely working a little trick,
As he gave his thorax an extra flick,
And hummed his Song of the Swab.

"Swab, swab, swab! Its all a matter of rotel

Its all a matter of rotel
Swab, swab, swab—
In any convenient throat!
Why, the germs foregather so smal
You can only see 'em faint—
And as for bacilli, that blundering gilly—
If thinks they are there when they
ain't."

So he hustled the swab downtown,
And drote with a smile serene:
"Sir, here is the germ of that poor infirm
Old lady named Lugene."
Silck, slick, slick!—
"Twas his own germ all along;
You see, Lugene, who was pretty sick.
Would be voted well if he worked his

And he raised this gladsome song;

"Swab, swab, swab!
And the other man is the goat!
Job, job, job—
In any old person's throat!
Oh, bacteriology's rot.
But he thinks it a science divine—
Watch me work Lugene out of quarantine
By sending a swab of mine!"
H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

no Battles.—Let the set you some teething rings." 'Sir," said the druggist, haughtliy, "I souldn't know what do with teething rings if I had 'm, teater to none but society trade."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Held Together .- "They would seek divorce but for one thing." "What is that?" "They can't decide which is to have the custody of their poodle."—Houston Chronicle.

The Shrewd Conductor.—Magistrate "Why did you punch the passenger's head?" Defendant: "Because he hadigot a ticket, your honor."—Exchange.

Minister: "I hope you love your neighbor as yourself, Brother Brown." Brown: "Yes, but I'm no egotist."—Judge.

Much Oftener.-Silicus: "Do you believe "More often than the woman makes the clothes,"—Royal.

As Altered.—Mrs. Hughes: "Yes she's made a name for herself." Mrs. Maria; "In what way?" "Why she used to be Ellen Cummins Brown, Now she's Alleen Comyn Browne,"—Cassatt's Journal,

Ups and Downs,—"I'm late to dinner this evening," explained the shoe clerk boarder. "We've been busy all day marking our stock of ladies' shoes up and down." "Marking them up and down!" "Yes, ma'am," replied the s. c., "Marking the prices up and the sizes down,"—Chicago Dally News.

DANVILLE PRIMARY.

Democrats Name Candidates for Aldermen and Councilmen.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
DANVILLE, VA., May 18.—In the Dem ocratic primary here to-day the following men were named as the nominees of the party in the election to be held in June for the Board of Aldermen and the Com-

non Council: First Ward-Alderman, Chas, Orchard Councilmen, W. S. Paylor and C. C. Reed, Second Ward-Alderman, John W. Car-ter; Councilman, Julius Kauffman, Third Ward-Alderman, Sutter George; Councilman, X. A. Hunter and George S. Moore.

. Moore. Fourth Ward-Alderman, E. L. Swain; concellman, W. P. Hodnett. Fith Ward-Alderman, L. Chapman; councilmen, J. W. Haraway and W. E.

Jouncilmen, J. W. Index Market State Ward—Alderman, A. D. Clements Sixth Ward—Alderman, A. D. Clements Councilman, D. B. Gardner,

For a High School.

For a High School.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

MORRISVILLE, VA., May 18.—The most intense interest is being manifested by the masses hereabouts in securing State aid for the High School. Morrisville's application already bears the strong endorsement of the school trusters of Lee District, and a meeting of the citizens has been called to appoint a committee to present Morrisville's claims to the county board when the question comes before them. Morrisville admittedly has shown a more progressive educational spirit than any confiminity in the county. It offers the State free from any incumbrances a new \$2,000 high school building; and Mr. S. H. Edwards, who has part of the lumber on the ground for the erection of a new hotel, guarantees to run a hack to Bealeton every day, transporting teachers and pupils in the school to and from the railroad free of charge.

Mr. S. D. Eldred, known as the telephone builder, is actively at work extending the Fredericksburg and Hartwood long distance telephone on to the Grove in this county.

Grove in this county. Well-Known Visitors, Hon. Bland Massic, of Nelson, and H. Moguire Bigger, of Norfolk, were callers at the capital yesterday,

THEIR SLEEP THE COMMITTEE

(Conlinued from First Page.) the plans and specifications selected by

the board.

The improvements necessary to make the building bed-bug-proof would cost, lie said, about \$10,500.

Mr. John T. Wilson, contractor, testified that the floors were laid by him before the roof was put on the building.

Against Advice.

Against Advice.

This was done he said against his advice and judgement, but at the positive orders of Dr. Foster. A letter was introduced written by Dr. Foster to Mr. Wilson, in which the contractor was told that he must put down the floors before he proceeded further than the secondatory with the brick work.

Mr. Wilson said he had nover done such a thing before and he was average to obeying although he saved \$1,000 from not having to build scatfolding.

Mr. Wilson testified that had the floor been laid after the roof had been put on, the cracks in the flooring and ceilings would not be one-half as large as they now are

Mr. Wilson said that he had done the work well and in a workmanlike manner and that he had used green timor because the board had so specified.

He asserted that the building had been accepted, that his bond had been cancelled and that he was not responsible for any of the defects that are now being considered.

considered.
Senator Rison interjected: "The board should not have surrendered that bond."
Mr. Wilson also brought out the fact that the building was first called the "Poster Building." but was later named the "Montague Building."

Orders From Foster,

rester Bullding. But we have the "Montague Building."

Orders From Foster.

Mr. Probaseo testified that he received his instructions from Dr. Foster and reported to him. He contradicted Mr. Wilson flatly, asserting that the reason why Mr. Wilson did not wish to lay the floors before the roof was on was because he did not have the flooring. The witness said that Mr. Phips, the brick contractor, told him that he (Phips) had accepted the contract with the understanding that the floors should go in as the brick work progressed.

The witness said that in his opinion the Montague building had been put up according to the pians and specifications. It was brought out by Mr. Pulliam that the witness was sixty-five years of age when he was employed to inspect the construction of the work.

The questions asked by the committee tended to draw from the witness the statement that he had enjoyed but little experience as a builder or contractor.

The investigation has now been sitting for ten days, and it is probable that the session will last at least two weeks longer. That the committee is doing excellent work, none can deny, for it works hard and sits seven hours each day, besides holding meetings at night. The cost to the State is about \$125 at day, which includes the pay and expanse of the committee, the officers, the stenographer, the witnesses, as well as mileage. If the committee sits for twenty-five days, the expense of the investigation will amount to a triffe over \$3,000, which is a small amount when it is considered the amount of labor which is being done and the extent of information that is being acquired.

The Proceedings.

The Proceedings.

The morning session was not called to order until 10:50 o'clock, the commit-tee having been in executive session since

to order until 10:50 o'clock, the committee having been in executive session since 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. H. E. Baskerville, of the firm of Noland and Baskerville, architects, who planned the Montague building, was placed on the stand.

Witness said his firm was employed to furnish plans and specifications only, the board employed the firm at intervals by the day to come to see the work.

Witness said that a carpenter was employed to overlook the work. He thought that architects stand supervise the work, but that in his case a carpenter was employed as being more economical. Witness said that he did not recommend Mr. Pebasco, the carpenter, as he did not know him. Witness still, in referring to green timore used in construction, that the specifications did not call for seasoned timber, and read from the specifications, which, he said, were passed by the board.

Witness said he had nover seen a wood-joist building which did not have cracks. Chairman Saller asked the witness if the cracks could be so closed that bed-bugs could not get luto the celling.

Witness said that there would always be cracks. Witness said that there would always he cracks. Witness said that there would always he cracks. Witness said that there would always the cracks to the metal laths and hard plaster could be put in for eight cents a foot.

Eilher of these floors would greatly

foot.

Either of these floors would greatly improve the fire risk, as well as do away, to a great degree, with the evils that

Witness said that seasoned lumber was not called for because it could not be gotten in time for the construction of the building.

Witness said the would not advocate green timber if he could get may better.

Witness said the special board passed on the lumber before the bids were asked, and the special board was fully

nsked, and the special board was this aware of the matter.
Witness said the sub-floors were laid as the work progressed and before the roof was put on. Witness said that it was better to wait until the roof was on before laying the floors.

To Save Money. Chairman Sadler asked if when the floors were laid before the roof was put on, was it not done by the contrac-tor to economise and save money.

Witness said it was.
Witness then said that Mr. John Wilson, the contractor, had come to him and asked him if he could put down the

son, this contractor, and asked him if he could put down the floors before the roof was put on.
Witness told Mr. Wilson that he was not employed to supervise the work and could not advise him.

Mr. Wilson then told him that some one (witness thought Mr. Wilson said Mr. Pebaseo or Dr. Foster), had told him he could put down the floor.

Witness declined to discuss the matter. He stated again that he was not employed to supervise the work or the material used. His firm was employed to draw the plans and furnish the specifications for 31-2 per cent.; that afterwards the board employed him at a per diem to come to see the work occasionally.

diem to come to see the work occusionally.

Witness said he was on one of his per diem visits when the building was accepted.

Chairman Sadler then read from the minutes of the board, which stated that Mr. Baskerville recommend the provisional acceptance of the building, but saying that Mr. Wilson, the contractor, should be held responsible if defects were found later.

Thirty days, the witness said, was the usual time for discovering defects.

Witness said that the buolding committee was composed of Messrs. Cole, Garrett, McCracken and Foster.

Witness said hat the buolding committee was appointed.

Witness said hat his firm prepared the plans and specifications at 2 1-2 per cent, but that if he had inspected the work, the charge would have been 6 per cent. Witness said he had nothing to do with the construction, as the board had employed another to look after that.

After the chairman had read the resolution of the building committee accepting the Montague building and surrendering the contractors bond. Witness said that

Contractor Testifies. Mr. John T. Wilson, contractor for the Montague building, then took the stand. Witness said the building was first known as the "Foster Building," but the name was later changed to "Montague Building."

had not Dr. Foster insisted upon his doing so.
Witness said he complained to Mr. Baskerville, who told him he had nothing to do with constructine the building. Mr. Wilson said that his orders came from Mr. Pebasco and Dr. Foster. Mr. Pebasco, witness said, impressed him as being competent for the work.
Chairman Badler then read a letter addressed to Mr. Wilson by Dr. Foster, telling him that he would not be allowed to proceed higher than the second story until he laid the flooring. Witness said that Dr. Foster had sent him the letter, which at one time he thought he would not consider.
Witness said that the excuse was given that the building might fall in unless the floors were put down.
Witness said that there was no danger of such a thing. That he had put up buildings say and seven stories high with-

Witness said that there was not up of such a thing. That he had put up buildings six and seven stories high without floors being put in until afterwards. Witness said that Mr. Prebaseo told him that Dr. Foster had ordered the floors to be laid and that it had to be

brick contractors.

The committee then took a recess until

Saved One Thousand.

Saved One Thousand.

Continuing, after recess Mr. Wilson said the saving of scatfolding amounted to about \$1,000, which was a gain to him.

We preferred, he said, not to save this amount at the expense of the building. Witness said it was impossible to get a water proof floor out of wood.

Witness said that the floors should be built of cement and metal with hard finish plaster ceiling. This, he said, would make the floor water proof, as well as vermin proof.

Vermin Proof.

These improvements would cost 35 cents per square foot for both.

(Note—The improvements for the Montague Building at this price per foot, would cost about \$10,500.)

Witness said that he thought Dr. Foster authority to make him put

did it.
Witness said the cracks in the floor

would not have been on salf so large if the floor had been laid after the roof

the building was accepted and his bond cancelled.

Witness said that he had never before been required to lay the floor before the root was on, and in this instance he gained about \$1,000 by doing it.

Mr. Wilson then stood aside.

Mr. H. E. Baskerville was then recalled and questioned regarding the inspection of the Montague building. Witness said that he found the floors in better condition than is usual in such building. The cellings were not in as good condition. Witness thought it was caused by intense steam heat. Witness said that Dr. Foster took an earnest interest in the building and was constantly around the work. He thought that Dr. Foster was well informed regarding construction—far beyond the ordinary.

According to Plans.

HEALTH

wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and mani-

TAKE_ utt's Pils

building had been built according to plans and specifications.

Mr. Baskerville then stood aside.

Mr. Probasco, the inspector employed by the board to everlook the construction of the Montague building, was then called.

Mr. Probasco said he had been a builder for fifty-one years. Witness said he had given his entire attention to \$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{c}\$ inspection of the work on the Montague building while the work was in progress.

Witness said he had a practical knowledge of building, although he knew but

Witness said he had a practical knowledge of building, although he knew but little of bricklaying. Mr. Probaseo said that he did not think there was any difference in putting down the flooring before or after the roof was put on. Witness said he received a salary of \$60 a month for inspecting the building Witness said he received a salary of \$50 a month for inspecting the building. Witness said that Mr. Phips, the brick contractor, had told him that the floors were to be laid before the roof was on, Witness said Phips told him that he (Phips) had taken the brick contract with that understanding. Witness said that Mr. Wilson did not want to lay the floor before the roof was on, because he did not have the flooring.

he did not have the flooring.
Witness said that it was decided before

A Jerseyman.

Witness said he came from New Jersey to Williamsburg, twenty-six years ago, that he had been a contractor and had once had a contract \$13,000.

That he had had three of \$2,000 each since he had been in Williamsburg, but that for three years he had had no contracts and was now working as a car-

Mr. Wilson a good contractor and that his opinion was gained from the work

that had been done.

Witness said that he was sixty-five years old when he acted as inspector of the Montague building.

Dr. Foster, witness said, had quarreled with him for not holding the men down harder. He also, witness said, called attention to defective brick work and

attention to defective brick work and also to bad lumber.
Witness said that Dr. Foster was diligent in looking after the construction, and could not have been more diligent.
Occasionally, witness said, Dr. Foster and himself did not agree.
Mr. Probasco then stood aside.

Mr. Probasco then stood aside.
Mr. E. W. Warburton, Mayor of Williamsburg, was then sworn.
Witness said he furnished lumber in
part for the Montague building. Some
or it was cut in the morning and put in
the hospital grounds that afternoon.
When it was much the building wit-

ness could not say.

Between \$500 and \$1,000 worth was fur-

Chairman Sadler:
Q. "Are you sure of this?"
A. "Yes, quite sure. I only charged the price for second-class lumber."
Witness here produced his book showing that he had furnished J. T. Wilson 55,20) feet of lumber, cut from second growth for use in the Montague building as flooring and celling, at a cost of 220 per thousand.

thousand. specification called for original on cross-examination by Colonel Law-

Boudar to Testify. William Boudar, the expert accountant, who spont two weeks in the examination of the books of the Eastern State Hos-

of the books of the Eastern State Hospital, will come down from Richmond on the early train in the morning and will take the stand to-morrow.

It is expected that his testimony will be full of interest and that all day will be consumed in hearing the results of his examination.

Mr. Boudar, when shown the printed statement that he had found nothing wrong in the accounts, simply smiled and said: "Wait until I get upon the stand."

What his examination will divulge is known only to Senator Sadler, who is as silent as the sphinx on the subject.

Colonel Euker Indignant.

Colonel Euker Indignant.

Colonel Charles Euker, commandant of Lee Camp, Confederate Soldiers' Home, became exceedingly indignant yesterday over the insinuations of certain parties who claim that the four veterans at the Ensiern State Hospital for the Insane were not insane.

"You may be sure that any veteran in the Williansburg asylum was sent there because he was not of sound mind," he declared in a most emphatic tone to the reporter. "We have not yet gotten so low as to commit such a monstrous crime as the committal of a man to an insane asylum who was as sane as you or me. It is absurd in them to question the mental condition of the veterans at the hospital.

"You may add, as coming from me, that any statement that any sane man

the hospital.

'You may add, as coming from me, that any statement that any same man has been sent to Williamsburg is unquali-

About Usual Number.

The books in the city treasurer's office show that about 7,000 voters have paid their poli taxes, and are therefore qualified to vote in the fall elections. About four hundred or five hundred of these are thought to be colored voters

Services at Cemetery. Services at Cemetery.

In the absence of Rev. Dr. W. J. Young pastor Centenary church at the General Conference in Birmingham, Rev. Dr. R. J. Willingham, secretary of the Baptist Forcian Mission Board, will predch at Centenary at 11 o'clock Sunday morning. Rev. Hugh J. Paylor, of Chester, Va., will all the pulpit at the night service.

PULL OUT

of the mire
digoutfrom
the rut—get

the rut—get away from the slough of despond-ent feet! CROSSETT \$400SHOE\$500

MAKES LIFES WALK EASY Get into Crossetts and you'll find higher ground on King-Comfort's highway — you'll feel like a lord.

If your dealer does not keep them, we will send any style on receipt of price with 250, additional to pay forwarding charges. LEWIS A. CROSSETT, Inc. NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

in his experience that was final and that the contractor could not be held there-

In his experience that was final and that the contractor could not be held thereafter except for fraud.

Santor Rison interjected:
"The board should not have surrendered that bond."
Witness said, in answer to a question by Colonel Lawless, that Dr. Foster, possibly four or five months ago had asked his advice about changing conditions now existing at the Montague building.

Mr. Baskerville was then requested to examine the Montague building and to report verbally to the committee.

Contractor Testifies.

name was later changed to "Montague Building."
Witness said that seasoned timber was not used, nor was it required to be used.
Witness said that floors were laid before the roof was on. Two stories were up when he received notice that he must put in the idoors.
Witness said that he discussed the matter with Mr. Pebasco and Dr. Foster, and told them that the flooring was green and that there would be shrinkage. Witness said that he was told to put down the floors.

the floors.

Witness said he would not have laid the floors if he had not been ordered to

the floors if he had not been obtated do 80.

Witness said he made the goint with Dr. Foster that the flooring should be allowed to dry out before put down, but for some reason Dr. Foster declined to allow him to air dry the timber. Dr. Foster did not explain the reason.

Witness said it was his custom to put on the roof before laying the floors, and that he would have done so in this case had not Dr. Foster insisted upon his deline 80.

done.

Witness said that the laying of the floors saved him money as well as the

Vermin Proof.

ter had the authority to make him put lown the floor and for that reason he

was on.
Witness said his liability ceased after
the building was accepted and his bond

According to Plans.

INSURANCE The man who insures his life is

You may insure health by guard. ing it. It is worth guarding.

fests itself in innumerable ways

the building was begun that the floors should be put in before the roof was

Mr. Probasco stated that he considered

Foster Diligent.

When it was put in the building, wit-

nished. Some was original growth, so was of second growth of pine. Chairman Sadler:

less, witness said he was not present at any time during the construction of the Montague building.

The committee then adjourned until 9:30

fiedly false.